JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII .... AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE Broadway, opposite New York

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-STREETS OF NEW YORK.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 306 Breadway, PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PREFORM HIS MINACUSS-THE HEAD IN THE ACE-THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK-PROFEUS.

STEINWAY HALL, East Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.-Last Popular Vocal and Instrumental Concert-Opena Night.

RAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS 535 Broadway, opposite he Metropolitan Hotel-dis turin Structus Extratatements. Singing, Dancing and Burlesques, -The Black Cook.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, oppo-nice the New York Hotel, -In There Song, Dances, Eccen-filletties, Bublesques, &c. -The Two Prima Donnas-Cis-ber-Leon-Madagascar Balley Troupe.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth airest.—Gruppin & Christy's Minstratis.— Ethiopian Minstratist, Ballads, Burlingques, &c.—The Ocean Yacht Race.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Country Vocalism Negro Misserelsy, Ballet Divertierment &c.—The New York Volunteers. Mathee at 2% o'Clock

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway-IN a VARIETY OF LAND LAUDHARD ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLET, PURS IN BOOTS. CLINTON HALL, Aster place.—Dr. HEBBARD'S PROCLAR LECTURES ON PECCLIAR THEMES.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Moving Mirror of the Pilorin's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scenes.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. Head and Right Arm of Phobst-The Washingto! Twins-Wonders in Natural History, Science and Ast Lactenes Dally. Open from 8 A. M. ull 10 F. M.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway. -GRANT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS -- ROSA BONDEUR'S HORSE FAIR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, AT THE

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, February 20, 1807

# THE NEWS.

FUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable, under date of vesterday, the 19th instant, in London, we are told that the Fenians lately in arms in Ireland have all disappeared, and that they never numbered more than one hundred and twenty men. No arrests have been made from the rebel ranks. Earl Derby is disposed to treat the case with impartial, yet strict, justice. The Chief Secretary for Ireland does not apprehend a new "rising." There are three British war vessels in Kenmare river, and regi ments of Lancers and Guards are being sent to the is from England.

John Bright denounces the Derby Reform bill. North American confederation is making rapid progress in the British Parliament. Spain is about to maugurate a plan of retorm for Cuba. There is much agitation among all parties in Italy in view of the approaching election

In London yesterday consols were quoted at 91 for money. United States five-twenties were at 74. On the Bourse United States securitles closed a 77%, and were quoted in Paris at 83%. In the Liver-pool market cotton was unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions were firm.

Our special correspondence from Florence and Lonbraces interesting details of our cable despatches to the 2d of February, including a concise history of the extraordinary and romantic case, although real, of the Tichborne baronetcy claim, which will soon come before the English law courts for decision, of the possession of \$500,000 a year, with one of the most ancies titles in Great Britain.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial asking that col ored regiments in the regular army be officered by colored men was referred to the Military Committee. The bill amending the act providing for the safety of passengers on vessels propelled by steam and other bills of a strictly personal character were passed. The action of the House on the Sherman substitute for the Reconstruction bill, refusing to concur and asking for a debate the Senate Insisted upon its amendments. In the evening session the bills regulating the disposition of an unclaimed fund for colored troops; abolishing the ular army appointed from the volunter ser vice; for the relief of drafted men; for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and for the temporary increase of the pay of army officers were passed. The Senate

then adjourned.

In the House the consideration of the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel states was pro ceeded with. The Senate amendments were noncon-curred in by a vote of 28 to 73, and a committee of conference was called for. Messrs. Stevens. Shellabarge and Blaine were appointed the committee on the part of the House. The report of the committee of conference Appropriation bill was passed after two hours' discus-The bill to provide for the organ zation of the militia was then taken up, and, pending its consideration, the morning hour expired. The Senate amend ments to the bill providing for the election of a Congressional printer were concurred in. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until the hour of recess was reached. The second sec-tion of the bill provides that the headquarters of the shall be at Washington, and he shall be removed or assigned to duty else where without the previous approval of the Senate. In the evening session the Senate bill to provide for the payment of compound interest notes was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy assign a public vessel for the transportation to Sava lesson and Mobile of stores and supplies con mah, Charleson and Mobile of stores and supplies cot tributed to the destitute people of the South was passed. The debate on the Army Appropriation bill was the continued in Committee of the Whole, but finally gas way to the regular order of business, which was the message from the Senate announcing that it insisted on its amendments to the Reconstruction bill. A filibuster-Mr. Blaine moving that the House recute from ite agreement, Mr. Stevens voting with the fillbusters. The trouss duanty appearance at spacen o'clock without taking action on the message from the Senate.

## THE CITY.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted rest lations of respect to the memory of the late Professor Bache, and Mayor Hoffman ordered that the Governor Room be opened for the reception of the remains on their passage through this city to-day. The Commission appointed by the State to test and re-port upon the best breech-loading arm, assembled at the State Arsenal yesterday and tried several new weapons.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters met at their rooms yesterday. A report from the Committee on Local Boards was received, and other business of imperiance transacted.

A correspondent offers some satutary advice to the Me-

A correspondent oners some saturary advice to the me Aropolitan Fire Commissioners in a communication in another column this morning. He suggests as a means towards preventing the recurrence of such destructive fires as have recently destroyed so much valuable prop erry in this city, that steamings and ferryboats should be supplied with apparatus to assist in extinguishing fires among the shipping; that there should be no alarm arous further than is necessary to inform the firsuen and police of the locality of the fire; the appointment of a preventive inspector, a change in the duties of the Fire Marshal, the issue of written instructions among the fromen, and their frequent drill in manouvres suitable contingencies at fices.

The Fenian excitement in this city is shaping into

Personal action. The discouraging cable telegrams were disbelleyed, and volunteering was brisk. The Brion Story St. Lawrence, O'Toole, Tars and other circles held cathusiastic meetings during the evening.
The Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, Catholic

1 alop of Newark, N. J., delivered a lecture last night at at Tyler a charen, corner of Higher and Warren strains.

Brooklyn. His subject was, "Why the Cathelic Church a Always in Trouble." The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the charitable fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured last evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to a small audience, on "Equal Rights." Her arguments in favor of woman's right of suffrage, impeachment and reconstruction were attentively listened to and frequently applauded. The chairman made a few pertinent remarks in introducing

Further particulars recarding the tragedy in the Twen tieth ward have been obtained. Schnobel, the alleged murderer, confesses the stabbing, but says that it was

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, the case of Henry W. De Puy va. Oliver P. Hurford, d al., wa commenced. This is an action for libel claiming dam ages in the sum of \$10,000. The plaintiff was formerly Indian agent on the Pawnee reservation, in Nebraska, and the defendants were traders at that point. The al-leged libel consisted of two letters written by defendants to Indian Commissioner Dole, at Washington, and the agent who succeeded the plaintiff after his removal from office, stating that two vouchers filed by him at the De

partment in Washington were forgeries. Case still on. Wellington Wilmet, a lawyer, and William Rogers were charged yesterday, before Commissioner Betts, with having forged certain papers respecting the dis-charge from the army of one James Allen. After some vidence had been taken Rogers was discharged, and the further hearing of the accusation against Mr. Wilmot vill be resumed-to-day.

The trial of Charles B. Manual, indicted for the murder of Henry Schlesser, in Thompson street, on the 29th of December last, is progressing before Judge Russel, in the General Sessions. It will be fluished to-day.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Virginia, Captain Browse, will leave pier 47 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, ill leave her dock at Jersey City this morning about

eight o'clock for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Gulf City, Captain Stewart, will sait this afternoon from pier 20 East river, for Galveston. Texas. The stock market was firm vesterday. Gold wa

arm also, and closed at 136% after selling at 137. There was more activity in commercial circles yester-day, there being a good demand for both domestic was disposed of at a decline, while the latter remained firm. Coffee was firmly held. Cotton was dull, even at decline of %o, per pound. On 'Change flour was firmer, with more doing. Wheat ruled dull and nominal. Core and eats declined le, though the demand was active. Pork ruled firm and active. Beef and lard were in fair demand at steady prices. Whiskey was quiet. Freights unchanged. Potroleym was generally dull and quite nominal. Naval stores firmer, with a fair demand. Wool ruled heavy.

MISCRIT. A WROTTS

By the Atlantic cable we learn that the Brazilian fle had bombarded the town of Curupaity, in Paraguay, and sailed subsequently for Humaita.

A cable telegram from Hong Kong, via Suez and Lon don, reports the arrival of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Colorado at Yokohama, Japan, on the 23d of Japuary and Houg Konz, China, on the 30to—thus deli-vering through mails from New York within fifty days, in spite of unusually heavy weather during a portion o the voyage.

February 1, and from Hermosillo December 31. Interesting sketches of Miramon, Marques and Diaz are furnished, the two former being Maximilian's main supports and the latter being the leading soldier of the liberal army. An engagement was going on at Matamoros Azurcar between General Tamaris and a portion of Diaz's forces. A description of the agrisultural resources of Sonora, "the Garden of Mexico," is furnished by our Hermosillo correspondent.

Washington Navy Yard yesterday by Marshal Gooding on a bench warrant issued by Judge Fisher, and confined handcuffed. No visitors will be allowed to see him but

Mr. Seward, under date of February 73, sends a com munication to General Saigar, the Colombian Minister at Washington, protesting against the decree of Mosquers relative to the adjudication of prizes in the Colombian rovernment notice that as far as the interests of citizen of the United States are concerned such decree will be opsidered null and void

A man named Massey was attacked by a gang of exrebels, under the leadership of a sheriff nam Waynesvill, North Carolina, recently. He was fired upon forty times without being injured, and returning the fire injured a man named Underwood. He then ea caped, but the sherift says he will call out the county to take him. Massey was engaged during the war is passing recruits through the lines to the Union army, and stands indicted for that offence. This was the caus of the attack.

The Hitch in Congress Stevens and His Democratic Reserves.

The hitch between the two branches of Con ress on the Senate bill for the reconstruction and restoration of the outside rebel States is due to the democrats of the House, who, upon this question, as upon various others during the last two years, have joined the extreme radicals in the desperate game of wide ing ling our sectional discords. Upon the quesion of agreeing to the Senate bill the House was divided 73 to 98, the democrats almost un broken, and the extreme radicals making up be vote in the negative. The bill thus thrown back upon the Senate by democratic votes embraces, no doubt, the most liberal terms which the unreconstructed States will be able to obtain, and the easiest programme that can be expected by President Johnson. The democrats, therefore, had they looked to their true policy as the friends of M Johnson and the South, would upon this measure have joined the conservative wing of the republican camp, instead of turning the seals n layor of Stevens and his oltra radical fac-

tion.
What defence have Messrs. Ancona, Chanles Finck, Eldridge, Le Blond, Niblack and Com pany for the course they have pursued? They plead the plea of constitutional principles, of course. The bill proposes the re-establishment, temporarily, of martial law over the excluded States. These democrats hold that this is unconstitutional—that said States are duly reconstructed as they stand. The bill. moreover, provides for universal negro suffrage and for the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment, as conditions of restoration-propositions which are totally in conflict with democratic principles. But still the rule of common sense is the policy of statesmanship-when you cannot obtain what you want, take the best terms you can get. This bill was manifestly framed as a peace offering to President Johnson and the South. If, as it came before the House, it re-established martial law in the rebel States, it placed the appointment of the officers, &c., in the President's hands; if it established universal negro suffrage it allowed the equivalent of universal suffrage to rebels, the next thing to a general amnesty; and lastly, if the bill required the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment it only reassirmed the ultimatum of all the Northern States. If the democrats of the House, therefore, had been controlled by a desire to serve the President or the South so far as they could they would have acted for the success, and not

for the defeat, of this measure.

At we write we have the information that

they have commenced in the House again the usual filibustering of the minority to gain time and to defeat a congromise between the two houses. From the strict party vote obtained, however, upon a motion to lay the Sherman Senate bill upon the table, it is apparent that the House is resolved upon an agreement. We expect, accordingly, that the bill, with some nodifications, will be passed; but to give the President his constitutional ten days for its consideration (deducting Sundays) he may hold it now till after the ex piration of this Congress, which will be killing the bill by what is known as a pocket veto. But we cannot perceive that he will gain any advantage by this experiment; because the new Congress meets on the very day and hour of the expiration of this Congress, and will, if required, probably on the 5th of March, be ready to send the bill back to him for approval or a regular veto, or the alterna tive of permitting it to become a law by retaining it his ten days, with the Congress passing it still in session.

We would urge again upon Mr. Johnson, if this bill shall be presented to him to-day or o-morrow or next day, or on any day this side the 4th of March, substantially as emanating from the Senate, the saving policy of signing it. He will thus effect a treaty of peace with Congress; and in coming into cooperation with the two houses he will bring the outside Southern States at once to active measures of restoration upon the terms laid down. Otherwise impeachment will be the next thing in order; for the Congress soming in will be, so far as he is concerned, no improvement on the Congress going out.

Reform in England.

At a meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the evening of February 1, the reformers of Great Britain and Ireland were solemnly and publicly united, John Bright acting as representative on the one hand, and the O'Donoghue, the hope of the more sensible portion of young Ireland, acting as representative on the other. It scarcely required this public demonstration to convince the intelligent observer that the movement known in the one portion of the Queen's deminions as Reform, and in the other portion as Fenianism, was substantially one and the same in its origin and its objects. We do not say that the views of the O'Donoghue will be subscribed by every Irish malcontent, any more than we say that the views of the great English tribune will be subscribed by every lover of reform in England and in Scotland; but we do say that the case of Ireland, as put by the O'Donoghue, has not been put so clearly, so sensibly and so effectively by any other native of the Green Isle in recent years. The causes of disaffection in Great Britain and in Ireland are not in every particular the same. It would be absurd to say that they were. There are grievances in Scotland which do not exist in England. There are grievances in Ireland which do not exist in either England or Scotland. But there is one grievance which is common to them all and rhich lies at the root of all the evils now com plained of.

What is this common grievance? What is this radical evil? It is the land tenure system which prevails, with certain local modifications. all over the United Kingdom-a system which in England robs the farmer of independence of thought and makes him the political slave of his lord, which has converted some of the finest portions of the Highlands of Scotland into sheepwalks and deer pastures, and which in Ireland has all along fettered the very springs of industry, and from time to time sent forth millions of the native born population to seek a home and a living in other lands. No real cure will ever be effected in the political body of Great Britain and Ireland so long as this radical cause is overlooked. It is, as we have id, the frui ful source from which all the other evils have sprung. The condition of England, in fact, at the present time is not dissimilar to the condition of Rome in the days of the Gracchi. The whole of the public lands were in the hands of the nobles. The position of the free citizen without lands was more wretched than that of the The Gracchi saw the evil and sought to remove it. This they proposed to accomplish by taking from the rich the excess of public lands beld by them above a certain limit, and distributing the lands thus acquired mong the landless poor. The nobles naturally enough were indiguant. In the struggle which ensued the Gracchi, younger and older, perished, but the cause with which their name became identified triumphed a few years later, in the person of Casar-triumphed, bowever less to the advantage of liberty and less in the interests of the nobility than timely concession would have secured. Nor would it be difficult to discover a resemblance between England of the present day and France, which witnessed the assembling of the States General under Louis the Sixteenth. If, as some historians would have us believe, it is the curse of France now that she has too many proprietors, it was undoubtedly the curse of France then that she had too few. The lands were all but entirely in the hands of the noblesse, nor were the very evenly divided even among them. If i was the poverty of the people which precipitated the revolution, to was the wealth f the nobility which gave birth to that poverty. As it was in Rome in the times of the Gracebi, as it was in France in the times that immediately preceded the revolution of '89, so is it in England now. The whole lands of the United Kingdom are in the hands of a miserable minority, and that minority is year by year becoming smaller. About the period of the accession of William of Orange the land owners of Great Britain and Ireland numbered somewhere about 450,000. At the present day they scarcely exceed 45,000. The lesser gentry or yeomanry which in times gone by proved such an effective bulwark against the encroachments of the crown on the one hand and of the nobles on the other, have entirely disappeared. On a memorable occasion when John Hampden, though threatened with arrest fearlessly went up to his place in Parliament, four thousand freeholders of Buckinghamshire rode up to protect him. "Where" exclaims a celebrated writer and reformer of the day, "are those four thousand freeholders now ?" fine old stock is practically extinct. Their places are empty. . The gulf which they formerly spanned yawns unbridged between the very rich and very poor. In this more than in any other cause is to be found the secret of

It is a fact which is not to be gainsayed. trath which all bistory establishes, that a

the political disturbance of the time.

monopoly of landed property implies a m nopoly of power. Land, in fact, is power. If land is equally div.ded, power is equally divided, and rule is likely to be just. If land is in the hands of a few, power is in the hands of a few, and rule is all but certain to be partial and unjust. We have had proof of this within our own borders. The landowners of the South, not contented with absolute power in their own States, sought to lord it over the entire Union. England will never get rid of her troubles until this radical cause be clearly perceived and effectually uprooted. Partial remedies will tend to temporary cure; but the old cause will still remain and the disease will reappear at intervals. It is in the power of the present government to do much to defer if not to prevent the coming crisis. If, however, the great families of England refuse to yield, there is nothing for it but revolutionrevolution ending, perhaps, like so many others in military despotism. Cæsarism fol-lowed the ruin of the nobles in Rome. Cæsarism has followed the ruin of the nobles in France. In both the one case and the other, however, Cesarism might have been prevented and the nobles saved by wise and timely concession.

The Secretary of War has furnished to the Senate a very valuable report of the Chief of Engineers showing that the capacities of the harbor of New York are being gradually cramped by deposits and obstructions. We cannot afford to have our water facilities infringed upon in this great commercial city. We want as deep a channel and as extensive a water front as we can procure. As far back as 1856 a commission was appointed which fixed the limits of our shore lines beyond which no obstructions should be placed. The State of New York accepted their report, but New lersey rejected it because certain obstructions n the railroad interest were of material advantage to that State. It is now recommended that the encroachments upon the flats below Jersey City should be resisted by the government. If the flow of the tide over all the flats and swamps around the harbor could be stopped by some effectual system of dikingsay an impervious iron wall-wlich could easily be done, it would have the effect of deepening the channel, besides giving us the very space required by the report of General Newton for docks and basins " convenient and desirable for commercial and business interests." We would gain more than this by such an undertaking, because thousands of acres of now worthless land would be converted into arable farms and taxpaving property.

This is just what is most demanded to relieve the cramped condition of this island by giving more space for people to live on and at the same time increasing the depth of the channel from Staten Island up both rivers where the largest portion of our river and harbor navigation is concentrated. If Hell Gate could be cleared of its obstructions in addition, we would have a harbor somewhat commensurate with the wants of the metropolis.

Fires and Fire Insurance Companies.

A committee of the State Assembly is it session at the Metropolitan Hotel investigating the management of the New York Paid Fire Department and inquiring into the cause of the unusual destruction of property by fire since the old volunteer department was abolished. At the same time the fire insurance companies furnish the public with a practical illustration of the advantages they have secured through running steam fire engines a political machines, by raising the rates of insurance on mercantile and storage risks, buildings and contents from ten to twentyfive per cent and adding fifteen per cent to the

rates on some other descriptions of property. We have very little faith in legislative inmittees. From some cause or nother they seldem accomplish any good and generally terminate in a whitewashing report in favor of the party whose acts are made the subject of inquiry. A great many of these pretended investigations are started for the pur pose of defeating rather than promoting the elucidation of the matter to which they refer. When damaging rumors are in circulation concerning some favored department, and ugly facts obtrude themselves on public notice it is a very common trick to raise an investigating committee and to bury the whole subject in that catacomb of official delinquency. It is to be hoped that this remark will not apply to the committee now in session in this city.

That the present Fire Department, for son reason, is a lamentable failure, is now gene relly admitted. Tardiness in getting to fires incompetency on the past of the engineers, unwillingness and indifference on the part of the men are the qualities that make themselves apparent at every fresh conflagration. When an alarm sounds in the city no person now expects the flames to be subdued until they have exhausted themselves and consumed as much property as is within their reach. Some perone bolieve that the fault lies with the enviteers and foremen, who are selected from political considerations, and not on the ground of competency and merit. Others say the force is not strong enough. Some denounce the paid evatem altogether, and argue that men who the committee of the Assembly should thoroughly probe the matter and above all things endeavor to ascertain whether political con-siderations are suffered to interfere with the working of this important department. A o further evidence than the actual events o the past few months can be needed to establish the fact that the department is at present under the control of men utterly unfit to handle a force at an ordinary fire.

So far as the fire insurance companies as cerned, they have only themselves to blame or their present difficulties. It was stated at the recent meeting of the Board of Underwriters, convened for the purpose of raising osses of last year some companies whose stock was quoted two or three years age a from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty per cent are now actually encroaching on their capital to pay their liabilities. A large share of these losses may be attributable to the inefficiency of the present New York Fire Department, which owes its existence mainly to the insurance companies; but the reckless

their difficulties. Competition has induced new companies to take almost any risk that offered, and agents, scattered in every part of the country, have been ready to insure any property, however hazardous and combustible, in order to obtain their commission. This looseness in the manner of doing business is a serious evil to the community. It is a direct temptation to the terrible crime of arson and endangers the lives and the property of innocent parties. It would be well if the Insurance Department could be empowered at will to investigate the character of the risks accepted by fire companies and to wind up the affairs of any company that may be found to have issued policies to any extravagant amount on doubtful property or to have insured any buildings that are evidently unfit to be insured

It is certain that the paid department needs some sweeping reform. If it can be secured in no other manner Governor Fenton had better at once remove all the Commissioners and appoint others in their places. Perhaps that would be the best method of arriving at the root of the evil. The old department had its faults; but the petty thefts committed at fires, the occasional fights among the bunkers and buffers of the different engines, the "hi! hi! hi!" of the red-shirted "laddles" as they rushed through the streets, were but triffing annoyances when compared with the heavy losses entailed upon the public by the inefficiency and indifference of the present depart

Mr. F. W. Seward's West India Mission

Another Diplomatle Fizzle, The present administration is, it must be admitted, rather unfortunate in its foreign missions. If their object does not happen to be Quixotic, the conduct of those intrusted with them not unfrequently renders them so. Thus the Mexican mission-which was a very well meant thing in its way-assumed quite a comic aspect from the adventures of the distinguished soldier and accomplished diplomat employed to hunt up Juarez. We question if the mishaps of the Spanish knight errant and his faithful Sancho Panza would not be thrown into the shade by them, if they were fully narrated.

But even still droller are the incidents that pefell the Assistant Secretary of State on his recent "secret" mission to the West Indies. Before the expedition got fairly under way two or three steamers were disabled in the effort. Every one wondered at this unusual amount of ill luck, and in the absence of any explanation set it down to that favorite source of disaster, the unpropitionsnoss of the weather. It now turns out that it was due to the heaviness of the freight on board, the same consisting of a large amount of government specie. But the misfortunes arising from it were not destined to end there. When the Getlysburg got to Port Royal, Jamaica, the sailors, who are a superstitious class, discovered the source of their evil fortune, and, in order to dispel it, broke open the specie chest and got rid of as much of the contents as they could handle. Mr. Seward effered the munificent reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the money, which, we regret to say, did not turn up in any very large quantities under the influence of such a liberal inducement. Finally, after coaling, the Gettysburg proceeded to her destination, which, contrary to all the speculations that had been indulged in, proved to be the island of St. Domingo.

There our two diplomats, Mr. Seward and Admiral Porter, were received in great state by the President, General José Maria Cabral. On opening the negotiations it turned out that instead of their being instructed to purchase a coaling station at the island, as Cabral expected, they came to buy the republic itself. out on a long face and asked them if they really expected bim to sell his country. tainly," replied Porter, who is a bit of a way, and you ought to be devilish glad to have a ountry to sell." On hearing this axiom of political morality Cabral's face brightened and ne came at once to the point. He was willing to make over the island to the United States if they would pay down the hard cash for it. He had the liabilities due to France and Spain to settle, besides some little matters of his own, and he must have the amount before they left. This was a poser to our diplomats. The sum named was considerably in excess of that left them after the depletion of their specie chest by the sailors, and as Cabral was firm they had to quit the island without effecting their object. The moral of all this is that when our government sends out foreign misions it should select for them men who are not likely to leave behind them either their wits or their money bags. These are not usually considered American failings.

The Irish News by the Cable. It must strike our readers with surprise to

and such a mesh of absurdity and contradiction in the despatches representing the state of affairs in Ireland which are permitted by the British government to come over the Atlantic cable. If the parties who manipulate them were employed to make falsehoods harmless receive a small salary as firemen lose use—wirit by their blundering method of telling them of emulation that exists aniong volunteers, and refuse to overexert themselves or to take any risk that they can by any means avoid. It is of the past two days. We are informed first certain that somewhere there is a fault, and obsourity," as if the cause is not as oid and as well known as any event in English history. and as if the government has not been prepared and watchful for the outbreak for at least two years. The news of yesterday states that everything is tranquil in the disturbed dis-tricts; but it appears that not a single armed man engaged in the revolt has been captured. Lord Derby says that the peasants are loyal; but the same despatch says that they streng onsly refuse to assist the government authorities in the arrest of the fighting men. They are willing to give every information, says the spatch, except what the government requires, and that is the whereabouts of the insurgents who have "disappeared" in the mountains Again it is stated that the insurgent leader, O'Connor, and his staff had reached "the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay," while at the same time we learn that three British war steamers are lying in Kenmare river, about two or three hours' steaming from the anchorage of the Fenian vessels. What were these watch dogs doing that they did not gobble up the enemy's craft and capture the Fenian leaders? is a question which will naturally be naked. If the manner in which the fire inquitance business . cause of alarm has subsided, as the British

has been carried on, lies at the foundation of | Premier officially announced yesterday, and there is no further apprehe as the Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, states, what is the necessity of ordering the Guards and a regiment of lancers on the same day to leave London for the scene of insurrection in Ireland? Neither before nor since the time of Waterloo, when a great military crisis had arrived in the history of England, were the Guards removed from the shadow of the royal palaces in London and Windsor. There must be some cause for their sudden departure for Ireland, and we can hardly be expected to believe that they are transferred there because there is no alarm or no apprehension of a "rising." The government officials must really learn to tell a more consistent story before we can put any faith in the Irish news by the cable

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. - Richard B. Connolly, Comp-

Commissioner, has made no changes in his office his appointment, except one or two of minor important the business of the office moves in its regular Mr. McLean has, as yet, taken no action upon the nation of Deputy Street Commissioner William Tweed.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND HOUSE OF REFUGE. - According to the forty-second annual report of this institution it appears that since the first year it was opened (1826) 11,603 chil dren have been relieved by the Society for the Reforma-tion of Juvenile Delinquents. During the past veer \$6-were added to the 939 inmates of the place on the Lef of January, 1866, 800 of whom were similar indentured or discharged. On the 1st of January, 1867, there were 971 inmates.

MERTING OF THE VETERAN SCOTT LIVE GUARD.—A meeting of the Veteran Scott Life Guard Corps was held last evening at the office of the Scott Mon the president of the corps, General Hobart Ward, in the chair. The principal business transacted during the evening was the changing of the constitution of the cranization so as to admit as members of the corps those who served in the war of the rebellion of 1851-64, and who have been homorably discharged, and also male descendants, above the age of twenty-one, of those who served in the war with Mexico.

STIPLE BOOT AND SHOR CONVENTION.—The quairman of the (onvention of staple Boot and Shoe Manufacturers the Convention of staple Boot and Shoe Manufacturese
bold in 1848, Mr. J. R. Pitkin, called another convention
to be held at the Astor House vesterday afternoon. There
was a small attendance, and the business transacted related chiefly to matters of interest only to the trade as
represented by the chairman.

MERING OF WEAVERS.—A meeting of the mosquito
net weavers of this city was held on Monday lass, for

the purpose of taking into consideration the pres prices paid for weaving. During the winter in they have been paid at the rate of three cents pe a rate of remuneration insufficient to provide the monest necessaries of life far themselves and fa Learning that their wages were to be still furth dueed, they adopted a resolution that all the weav the city should cease work until they received a

DRILL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—The off latoons of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, ninth precincts had a drill at Washington square yester day afternoon, under compand of Captain Theren S Copeland, Drill Master. The force were exercised in Merris' school of the battalion, and executed the evolutions of that paculiar system in a very correct and esticient manuer. Such a fine body of men as appeared on drill on this coractes would make and work of an enemy processing less physical ability and dash. Drilled to the use of arms they would become favincible.

OR-FALL OF A I a quarter to sine o'clock last evening the large on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fults fell, through the breaking of a guy, crushing in acent the atming which spans the aidewalk in the store located there. The derrick had been piposi 'on for the purpose of holsing the column are to support the bridge in process of erection, deemed to be secure, and the fall can only be ac for on the supposition that the guy, having slack, crossed the railroad track and was cut by wheels as they relied over it. Fortunally no trians were in the immediate neighborhood, other damage was dean than that which the rians were in the immension that which before the other damage was done than that which before the other damage was done than that which before the ing Three ladies were approaching, and be somewhat frightened by the creak, they leaped so from the sidewalk, one of them falling and a shrading ber knee. The stazes, caris and true been some time previously prevented from past that direction, which circumstance contributed do to the accident being unattended by any serious Workmen were immediately congaged replacing frick, and in about an hour the labor of rai columns was proceeded with.

olumns was proceeded with.

First in Carmina Street.—About five o'clock on Tuest day morning a are broke out in the toy and woolled goods store No. 25 Carmine street, owned by Mrs. Annual Hail. It is supposed to have been caused by the explasion of a keresone oil lamp left burning on the counter. Damage to the stock and household furniture about \$700. In or red for \$2,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. The building is owned by L. Deiraum. It is damaged about \$200, and insured for \$7,000 in the Knicker-bocker Insurance Company.

took piace at the residence of Jason S. Le

DATE PROME AN OVERDONE OF CHICAGORN.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday heid an inquest at No. 194 Bleecker street, on the body of Miss Mary Larrieu, who died suddenly yesterday morning. Descared had been in poor health for some time past, and was also melanototy and low spirited in consequence of the recent death of her mother and brother. To alleviate her sufferings deceased had accordingly taken a dose of chloreform, and misonay evenue she availaged a quantity of the SEDUCTION, ABANDONMENT AND DEATH -A sad case of

Supertion, Anamonnent and subsequent death was recently brought to the notice of Coroner Wilder; and from the facts developed it appears that seven or eight months ago, Johanna Ashniu, a pretty German woman, twenty-four years of age, was seduced in her native country; som after which she sailed for America in company with her seducer, who promised to marry her of arriving in New York. The seducer, however, not only failed to keep his promise with Johanna, but cruelly abandoned her in a strange land, leaving her without home, riends or means of support. Johanna procured emilyphent at service in one or two places, and struggled along under adverse circumstances as best set could, till her Wednesday, when weary and completely exhausted in soarching for employment, the matter of the shot store, No. 395 East Houston street, the matter of the shot store, No. 395 Last Houston street, the matter of the shot store, No. 395 Last Houston street, the matter of the shot store, No. 395 Last Houston street, the matter of the shot store, No. 310 Shear at street, who of Mrs. Monck, No. 110 Shear at street, who

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1867

First, for courtesies extended to queen annual of business.

Honolulu advices to January 30 state a full court condered an important decision against the captain of the while ship Raindeer for the non-return of a seaman from a voyage to New Bodford. The law will herester be enforced against whalers and other vessels ship.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.